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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/609,365

07/01/2003

Yu-Chun Peng

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1164

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7590

04/20/2005

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EXAMINER

PHUONG, DAI

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2685

DATE MAILED: 04/20/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/609,365	<b>Applicant(s)</b> PENG ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> Dai A Phuong	<b>Art Unit</b> 2685	

**– The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address –**

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 July 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7,9 and 11-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 8 and 10 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 01 July 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 5-7, 9, and 11-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Flaherty et al. (Pub. No: 2004/0235446) in view of Tischer (Pub. No: 2003/0117316) and further in view of Chhatriwala et al. (U.S. 6,725,060).

Regarding claim 1, Flaherty et al. disclose a method for power management of a smart phone having a power system, a mobile phone system, and a PDA system the method comprising steps of: implementing a power detection method comprising steps of: implementing a power detection method comprising steps of: detecting an amount of power of a source in the power system ([0057]); switching the mobile phone system to off mode when the detected amount is less than a first threshold ([0072] and [0073]); and switching the PDA system to off mode when the detected amount is less than a second threshold ([0072] and [0073]).

But, Flaherty et al. do not disclose resetting the smart phone; searching for network service for the mobile phone system; operating the mobile phone system in standby mode and the PDA system in normal mode when the network is located and connected to; switching the mobile phone system from standby mode to connection mode when establishing communication with a remote terminal of the network; switching the mobile phone system from standby mode to

sleep mode when the mobile phone system has been idle for a first period of time; switching the PDA system from normal mode to sleep mode when the PDA system has been idle for a second period of time.

In the same field of endeavor, Tischer discloses resetting the smart phone; searching for network service for the mobile phone system; switching the mobile phone system from standby mode to connection mode when establishing communication with a remote terminal of the network ([0013]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the personal digital assistant of Flaherty et al. by specifically resetting the smart phone; searching for network service for the mobile phone system; switching the mobile phone system from standby mode to connection mode when establishing communication with a remote terminal of the network, as taught by Tischer, the motivation being in order to cause the position information to be communicated to the database via the wireless network when the battery power of the wireless device reaches a predetermined level.

In addition, Chhatriwala et al. disclose operating the mobile phone system in standby mode and the PDA system in normal mode when the network is located and connected to (col. 2, lines 10-28); switching the mobile phone system from standby mode to sleep mode when the mobile phone system has been idle for a first period of time (col. 2, lines 2-23); switching the PDA system from normal mode to sleep mode when the PDA system has been idle for a second period of time (col. 2, lines 43-53).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the personal digital assistant of Flaherty et al. by specifically operating the mobile phone system in standby mode and the PDA system in normal mode when the network is located and connected to; switching the mobile phone system from standby mode to sleep mode when the mobile phone system has been idle for a first period of time; switching the PDA system from normal mode to sleep mode when the PDA system has been idle for a second period of time, as taught by Chhatiwala et al., the motivation being in order to conserve battery power in such system and extend the batter life of the units.

Regarding claim 5, the combination of Flaherty et al., Tishcer and Chhatiwala et al. disclose all the limitation in claim 1. Further, Tischer disclose the method wherein the mobile phone system is switched to off mode when being turned off ([0013]. In the wake up mode, when the wireless device 12 is turn on, the processor of the wireless device to wake up the wireless device 12 if it is turned off. Therefore, the wireless device 12 is in off mode if the wireless device 12 is turned off).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the personal digital assistant of Flaherty et al. by specifically including switched to off mode when being turned off, as taught by Tischer, the motivation being in order to cause the position information to be communicated to the database via the wireless network when the batter power of the wireless device reaches a predetermined level.

Regarding claim 6, the combination of Flaherty et al., Tishcer and Chhatiwala et al. disclose all the limitation in claim 1. Further, Chhatiwala et al. disclose the method wherein the PDA system is switched from sleep mode to normal mode when being awoken (col. 2, lines 43-

53. After the predetermined period of time expires, the operating system switches from sleep mode to normal mode).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the personal digital assistant of Flaherty et al. by specifically including switched from sleep mode to normal mode when being awoken, as taught by Chhatriwala et al., the motivation being in order to conserve battery power in such system and extend the batter life of the units.

Regarding claim 7, the combination of Flaherty et al., Tishcer and Chhatriwala et al. disclose all the limitation in claim 1. Further, Chhatriwala et al. disclose the method wherein the PDA system is switched to off mode when being turned off (col. 2, lines 43-53).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the personal digital assistant of Flaherty et al. by specifically including switched to off mode when being turned off, as taught by Chhatriwala et al., the motivation being in order to conserve battery power in such system and extend the batter life of the units.

Regarding claim 9, the combination of Flaherty et al., Tishcer and Chhatriwala et al. disclose all the limitation in claim 1. Further, Flaherty et al. disclose the method wherein the first threshold is larger than the second threshold (fig. 4, [0068] and [0069]).

Regarding claim 11, the combination of Flaherty et al., Tishcer and Chhatriwala et al. disclose all the limitation in claim 1. Further, the combination of Flaherty et al., disclose the method wherein the PDA system displays a warning message when the mobile phone system is switched to off mode due to the detected amount of power less than the first threshold ([0073]).

Regarding claim 12, the combination of Flaherty et al., Tishcer and Chhatriwala et al. disclose all the limitation in claim 1. Further, the combination of Flaherty et al., disclose the method wherein the PDA system displays a warning message when the PDA system is switched to off mode due to the detected amount of power less than the second threshold ([0073])

Regarding claim 13, the combination of Flaherty et al., Tishcer and Chhatriwala et al. disclose all the limitation in claim 1. Further, Flaherty et al. disclose method wherein the source of the power system is a battery ([0059]).

Regarding claim 14, the combination of Flaherty et al., Tishcer and Chhatriwala et al. disclose all the limitation in claim 1. Further, Flaherty et al. disclose the method comprising steps of: charging the source in the power system; and switching the mobile phone system from off mode to standby mode when the amount of power of the source detected is larger than the first threshold ([0072] and [0073]. Obviously, the power management device of the personal digital assistant should trigger the digital assistant be in standby mode from off mode after charging or meet a power level).

Regarding claim 15, the combination of Flaherty et al., Tishcer and Chhatriwala et al. disclose all the limitation in claim 1. Further, Flaherty et al. disclose the method comprising steps of: charging the source in the power system; and switching the PDA system from off mode to normal mode when the amount of power of the source detected is larger than the second threshold ([0017]. Obviously, the power management device of the personal digital assistant should trigger the digital assistant be in standby mode from off mode after charging or meet a power level).



3. Claims 2-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Flaherty et al. (Pub. No: 2004/0235446) in view of Tischer (Pub. No: 2003/0117316) and further in view of Chhatriwala et al. (U.S. 6,725,060) and further in view of Fishman et al. (Pub. No: 2002/0103935)

Regarding claim 2, the combination of Flaherty et al., Tischer and Chhatriwala et al. disclose all the limitation in claim 1. But, the combination of Flaherty et al., Tischer and Chhatriwala et al. do not disclose the method further comprising the step of: switching the mobile phone system to sleep mode when the network fails to be either located or connected to.

However, Fishman et al. disclose the method further comprising the step of: switching the mobile phone system to sleep mode when the network fails to be either located or connected to ([0007]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the personal digital assistant of the combination of Flaherty et al., Tischer and Chhatriwala et al. by specifically switching the mobile phone system to sleep mode when the network fails to be either located or connected to, as taught by Fishman et al., the motivation being in order provide constant the mobile access to information.

Regarding claim 3, the combination of Flaherty et al., Tischer, Chhatriwala et al. and Fishman et al. disclose all the limitation in claim 2. Further, Chhatriwala et al. disclose the method further comprising the step of: searching for network service while the mobile phone system remains in sleep mode for a third period of time (col. 2, lines 36-41).



Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the personal digital assistant of the combination of Flaherty et al., Tishcer, and Fishman et al. by specifically searching for network service while the mobile phone system remains in sleep mode for a third period of time, as taught by Chhatriwala et al., the motivation being in order to conserve battery power in such system and extend the batter life of the units.

Regarding claim 4, the combination of Flaherty et al., Tishcer and Chhatriwala et al. disclose all the limitation in claim 1. Further, Fishman et al. disclose the method further comprising the step of: switching the mobile system from connection mode to standby mode when the communication is terminated ([0007]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the personal digital assistant of the combination of Flaherty et al., Tishcer and Chhatriwala et al. by specifically switching the mobile system from connection mode to standby mode when the communication is terminated, as taught by Fishman et al., the motivation being in order provide constant the mobile access to information.

#### ***Reasons for Allowance***

4. Regarding claim 8:

Claim 8 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim 1, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

The following is a statement of reason for the indication of allowance: the prior art made of record and considered pertinent to the applicant's disclosure does not disclose nor fairly suggest **the method wherein the second period of time is longer than the first period of time.**

Regarding claim 10:

Claim 10 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim 1, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

The following is a statement of reason for the indication of allowance: the prior art made of record and considered pertinent to the applicant's disclosure does not disclose nor fairly suggest **the method wherein the power detection method is implemented every fourth period of time.**

### *Conclusion*

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Cupps et al. (Pub. No: 2003/0135771) personal device with dual core processor

Rodriguez et al (Pub. No: 2003/0139150) portable navigation

Iwata et al. (U.S. 6353749) equipment and portable apparatus

Lemke (U.S. 6813344) caller based on partial number

Zinn et al. (Pub. No: 20030117117) converting voltage regulator

Aoki et al. (Pub. No: 20010041606) controlling the radio communication apparatus

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dai A Phuong whose telephone number is 703-605-4373. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday, 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M..

Art Unit: 2685

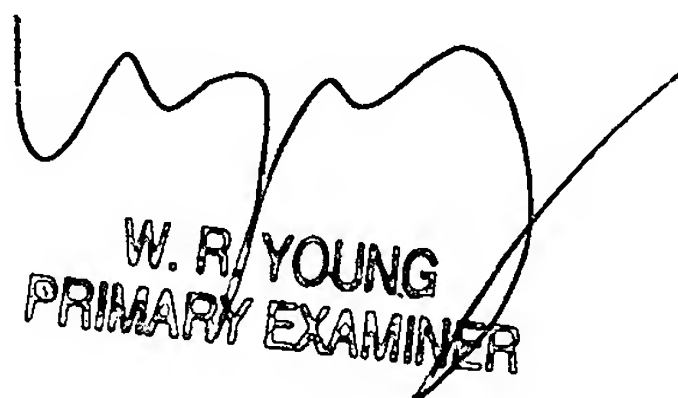
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward Urban can be reached on 703-305-4385. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Dai Phuong

AU: 2685

Date: 04-14-2005



W. R. YOUNG  
PRIMARY EXAMINER